### The Kansas City Journal. ESTABLISHED 1854.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publisher. NINTH AND GRAND AVENUE.

Subscription Rates: By carriers, per week, 10 cents; per month, 45 cents. By mail, daily and Sunday, one month, 40 cents; three months, \$1.00; six months, \$2.00; one year, \$1.00. Daily only, six months, \$1.50; one year, \$3.00. Sunday only six months, 50 cents, one year, \$1.00. Tri-Weekly Journal (Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday), six months 75 cents; one year, \$1.50.

Advertising: For advertising rates, write to the home office, or to the J. E. Van Doren Special Agency, offices 905-906 Boyce building, Chicago, and 31-32 Tribune building, New York, agent for foreign advertis-

Entered at the postoffice at Kansas City, Missouri, for transmission through the malls, as second class matter,

### Weather Forecast for Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.- For Oblahoma and Indian Territory: Pair: rising temperature; variable winds. For Missouri: Fair: rising temperature: fresh south

o southeast winds, For Nebraska and Kansar: Fair; rising temperature, south winds. Colorado: Partly cloudy weather; variable

### SIGNAL SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

General Greely, in his report of the Santiago campaign, furnishes new evidence of to three laws-sed by the recent Popthe importance of effective signal service in field operations. This report is severe on General Shafter, who seems to have underestimated the necessity, or at least the importance, of telegraphic and telephonic communication in the field. Fortunately, however, there were sufficient supplies in the equipment sent to the front to enable the signal corps to establish a very complete and effective system of communication. At the time the United States troops were lined up in front of the city and ready for battle, it was possible for General Shafter to communicate by telephone with each division commander, to communicate with Admiral Sampson by telegraph and visual eignals, and to reach Washington in twenty minutes by cable.

When it is remembered that the taking of Cervera's fleet was more of an object than the taking of Santiago, the importance of this general system of communication is very apparent.

General Greely dwells with much satisfaction on the fact that the signal corps informed the war department of Cervera's errival at Santiago the very day the ships entered the harbor, and that all subsequent operations were based on this information although every possible verification was inedsted on because of counter rumors that were rife at the time.

The report also defends the use of the balloon as a campaign expedient, and blames General Shafter for making the ascents, contrary to professional advice, at points that enabled the enemy to locate the American line.

General Greely is certainly excusable for calling attention to General Shafter's shortcomings in this campaign, since General Shafter, in his official report, failed to mention the distinguished services of the signal corps.

### PARENTS TO GO TO SCHOOL.

The responsibility for training the minds and developing the character of children is divided between parent and teacher. The parent and the teacher are co-pariners in this great life work, and each should fully understand the other's methods in order that they may labor harmoniously and not at cross purposes. They should know each other and confer together. In no other way can the business of the partnership, or of any partnership, be conducted to the best advantage and produce the highest results. Yet it is a immentable fact that the large majority of parents have never seen the men and women to whose care and instruction their little ones are entrusted during five days of each week, and know nothing of their personality or methods except as the children report them.

The teachers of Kansas City, who are wide awake on all subjects touching their profession, have realized that this lack of harmony and understanding ought not to exist in a progressive educational system. and they have undertaken to overcome it. To this end they have set apart-with the consent of the board of education-to-morrow afternoon as "parents" day" at the just as much the interests of the Republic schools, and have invited all parents to attend school for half a day and aggresions of ganized capital as it can let the children stay at home. They propose to talk to and with the parents and ever, there is difference between Reare confident that the exchange of opinions will be profitable to all concerned and toward the oporations. The Republicespecially valuable in results to the children. It remains for parents to meet the teachers half way by responding in gencrous numbers to the invitation. If sufficient interest be shown by patrons to-morrow the experiment wil be repeated at intervals in the future and parents' day will eventually become a regularly established ered capital at the people that injustice feature of the public school system.

THE SOLDIER AND HIS VOTE. The Kansas City morning Democratic organ has displayed a great deal of political courage in dealing with the state and local issues that have arisen within the last eighteen months. It has had the courage to denounce the disgracefully incompetent and nepotic administration of Goyernor Stephens; to protest against the nomination of Judge Marshall, an avowed and persistent friend of corporations, for the supreme bench of the state; to oppose to the full extent of its power the nomination of Judge Wofford for another term as criminal judge of Jackson county. and to warn the Democratic organization against the dangers that would result from putting certain other county officials on the ticket for re-election. All these things are highly creditable; yet this same paper, which has displayed such unusual candor in handling the misdeeds of its own party, is frequently guilty of the most extravagant misrepresentations of the motives and acts of the opposition. This tendency to exaggerate and misrepresent may come from the necessity of confining itself largely to the criticism of the opposition in Hen of its inability to say much for its own party in the present campaign,

For example, yesterday morning that paper protested against the treatment accorded the soldiers by Republican campaign crators. It was declared that an effort was being made to disfranchise the soldiers, and that the orators had been "denouncing the coldiers as hobovs and

Such statements deceive no one. It would be impossible for the Republican party to distranchise voters who have a legal right to cast their ballots at the coming election. As to the attempt on the part of the gang to colonize the soldiers, the representation has been made that the

-have treatede boys as if they were tramps, purchble for small considerations The beyidence that the soldiers themselves ret this scheme against them is that ry of them, since the exposures have a made, have gone to the registration pis voluntarily and asked that their nambe stricken off, and have declared mosemphatically that they would never be registered but for the

misrepresentate of the gang emissaries. The party thinforms the soldiers what they have a it to do and what they have no right do, and the orators that put the men obeir guard against a corrupt gang-theire the friends of the soldiers. It will rather difficult for the party controll by a gang of election thieves, train bber defenders and jury bribers to saif the soldiers that efforts to secure thelotes illegally are acts of friendship.

#### POPULISMND CORPORATIONS.

By what awas to be a preconcerted greement, all the Populist campaigners in Kunsage now addressing themselves to the roorations, alleging that these organizans find safe refuge under the protect of the Republican party. On the other id, the Populist party is pictured as thencompromising enemy of orporations all kinds, and in proof thereof the ple of Kansas are cited ulist legislatur One of these laws was directed again the Kansas City stock yards, and wavoted for by Republicans and Populists ke; another was against the coal mineperators and the third against the sol book publishing companies. This the sum total of anti-corporation legisbn claimed by the Populist crators, ough, occasionally, one hears in the pulist press about a law compelling str car companies to build estibules on ir cars.

And now let look into the history of Kansas for a ment and discover whether or not theis a basis for the claim that the Repican party has furnished a refuge for i corporations. Commencing with the st Republican legislature in 1861, we fire stream of anti-corporation legislationinning through the Kansas enactmentlown to the very day when Populisgirst came to power. Almost the firstw passed by the legislature of 1861 wan act regulating banks, and almost tilast law passed by the last Republicargislature was an act regulating insural companies. There is no other state ifhe Union which has so closely protect its people from possible oppressions b organized capital, and every safegua erected stands as an chievement Republican legislation.

Republican Islatures gave Kansas its laws governingailroads, and the code is so satisfactormat even the Populist legislatures couldot find a point which eeded amendi. Republican legislatures gave Kansas linsurance laws, its banking laws, its ning laws, its labor pritection laws, poor man's exemption laws, its corpcion liability laws. When the Populists me to power they found that ever pdble relation between organized capitsand the people has been so fairly adjust that after seventy days of investigatic and effort their legislature adjournewithout making an important amendant to a single law of this character fou upon the statute book. They amendedne banking laws, but only in detail an not in principle. They in a manner hich has since been declared to be constitutional, and this is the sum and ibstance of their changes in the anti-cooration laws adopted by the Republica. In the realm of new anti-corporatio legislation they, jointly with the Hepficans, gave the state the stock yard bland the school book bill. though the lær scarcely belongs under such a headit This was all that our Populist frienceould find to do, and the record is answ enough to the charge of remissness on e part of Republican leg-

The people (Kansas have interests in common. Theien who compose the Republican parture of a like class with those who comes the Populist party so far as their sterial interests go. It is publicans to ke laws prohibiting the be to the interts of the Populists. Howpublicans and opulists in their attitude ans believe imorporations and regard them as the gat power which builds up mighty enterises, develops industries and makes effent the small capitals which are ghered into an effective whole. But ty believe also in establishing such tations between this gathwill be impossle and that fairness must prevail. On b other hand, our Populist friends seem stermined on the utter destruction of sporations. They do not reem to be inited so much by a desire to preserve fa relations as by a vindictive prejudicerhich will not be satisfied until the corration principle is wiped from existence While the Republicans fevor the addition of laws which will bring the corrections under control, the Populists seembent on a ruthless mauriter of every exporation right and interest, and they laress themselves viciously to the subjects though partnerships of this characterwere really a menace to the commonwith. Not a Populist orgtor in the prient campaign has spoken calmly of the ecessity of correcting some real or fancle evil in the corporation system. Eachavows himself an enemy to corporation making no distinction between the got and bad, and from these public utterants we must judge that the party stands or the destruction of the corporation paciple.

# NOTE AND NOTIONS.

Jane Marsh tarker has a well grounded suspicion that he world would be a rather tiresome nice to live in if everybody had learned te dictionary by heart and talked accordigly. It is very easy to make a fetich of th dictionary; still easier to make a feticl of "7000 Words Commonly Mispronouncef' and Mrs. Parker only speaks out a reneral sentiment when she expresses her bathing of the pronunciation faddist who hally becomes so possessed that he (or se) is incapable of hearing what is said, at hears only the pronunciation. The bais of this whole error is the notion that man was made for the dictionary, wheres the dictionary is merely a of much race prejudice. And in the second humble reports of what man has done, and place, we are not prepared to adm; that always a litt out of date. If only the there has been no decrease of racopreju-

the pronunciation question with the interference of the dictionary.

The recent decision of the usas supreme court in the contest wen the council and the board of educa of Emporia settles a question thatas been raised more than once and sett by haifway authorities in different vs. The decision is doubtless the correnterpretation of the law. It means the estimates of a board of educations merely estimates and not levies. Thower to declare the amount of the taxy for a municipality lies exclusively withe mayor and council. This may somes work hardship to the schools of awn, but s a rule public sentiment will port liberal appropriations for schools for anything. If the average council ist as intelligent and progressive as taverage school board, the thing to do is improve the average council. And thatculd not be a difficult task.

It is said by the well bred wen of soclety who know what is what Mrs. in Society" tells all that is nesary "in suggests, to attract attention kiolating the customs and conventions society, but to think that the essence of a breeding consists in "showing that ops accustomed to the best society has give strikes us as being a blunder nes pitiable. Good society is different Boston from good society in New Yorknd this again is different from good soci in Emporia. The surest key to succein good society anywhere is forgetfuln of self and regard for the comfort of ors. But in addition to this, one has tourn the ways of each place when she ces to it. In doing this the safe rule is toutch the veterans and follow their lead.

Professor Eutler, of Columbia versity, s calling in a clear and well dulated tone of voice for the enforcement higher requirements upon would-be tears. He admits that the average normarhool is a weak reed, and would like tsee it strengthened by requiring a t-years' college course preliminary to thormal work. If this means adding two three years of normal school diluted phology and theory of teaching, it woulrequire too much time. The method insque at ome of the Western universities offering normal theory and practice aching in the last year of the college cov, or as part of the work for the master'sgree, is more reasonable. The German ptice of requiring the candidate to serve sort of apprenticeship in an actual scheunder approved masters is the best of . The way to learn the theory of teach is by practice.

The editor of the Dial has serioidoubts of the successful carrying out of esident Harper's notion of a teachers' etge. So have many other people. But it will not worry Mr. Harper. The editof the Dial questions whether teachers e capable, after four or five hours ofte intense nerve strain of the schoolm, of applying themselves in the afterms and evenings and on Saturdays to theork of an academic course and getting rough it without gradually pulling on the standards of academic work. It is a serious question. And another testion equally serious is whether school achers already exhausted by school work ght to be encouraged to undertake such additional nervous strain as that implifin the work of a college course. This wo ought to receive the best energy of theudent; his extra time ought to be given exercise, society and recreation. The sie may be said of the time of the teacher.

Some time are we suggested in set and apropos of the Mothers' conventie that there should be conventions of parts and congresses of folks, Brooklyn, N. .. has the first of these in actual operationand a act, it is a society of parents and tehers. In these societies the welfare of t children is discussed from the standint of home and school combined, with thresult that these two great influences are ide to co-operate, instead of ignoring eachther. or even antagonizing each other. Tchers admit that they learn much from rents of experience, and parents learn thouman nature of the teachers and secon their efforts to improve the surroundingsf the children in school and out. The countion of parents and teachers is certainly good

It seems that the majority in for of prohibition in the recent referendn in Canada was much larger than was first reported. A few days after the elelon it was announced that the majority as so slight as to warrant the conclusic that the government would scarcely tag legislative action in accordance with ti vote. But the latest estimates give a tot ma jority of 54,000, and it is reported that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said that the gov ernment would execute the will of to people. It will be interesting to wat the application of prohibitory legislate to British communities. Leaving of the opposition vote of Quebec, the majety in favor of prohibition was 88,000.

Only comparison with other time and understand the immense import of te figin the primary and common schols of America during the past year-that is children under 14; and not quite smillion more & students in all the gradelabove. years; that ... every conta in the United States gets at least five years of scooling Only one person in 2,000 attended shigher institution of learning in 1872. Not, with the increase in standards taken ito account, three times as many enjoy the privilege. And yet, even now, only on in a thousand receives the higher edeation This should not lead to a deprecition of higher education, but should lead tegreat-

er zeal for lower education. Mr. Thomas Fortune thinks that country that has failed to overcome race prejudice within its own borders, a is the case with us, should hesitate on that round to undertake the management of Iss civilized races on the other side of the globe. The latter undertaking may or my not be wise, but Mr. Fortune's premits will case, race prejudice may be mucl more easily handled at a distance than tose at hand. The contact of Europeans with the

here, and also that such changes are in- Mr. Charles Lobdell, a young man still in right to furnish power to the Allen Paevitably slow. But the difference between now and forty years ago is almost inconceivable.

### KANSAS TOPICS.

The Atchison Globe's idea is that when particularly wicked man goes to hhades, he will have nothing in the way of truit to eat, but pawpaws, and nothing in the way of meat except possum.

Our Populist friends are wasting a great eal of time and trouble in showing that Clifford, the asylum attendant who coroborates Dr. Wetmore, is not a reliable character. They might have closed the case simply by showing that he had been indersed by Taylor Riddle.

"While in conversation with Jim Prove the other day," says the Madison Star, "he told the writer a pretty good campaign story. Jim is a stanch Republican and was on the hunt for some feeders. He found a Populist who had some yearlings for sale, and who priced them at Burton Harrison's "The Weilred Girl \$39 a head, Jim demurred and thought the price was too high. Mr. Pop promptly order to be a social success," is cer- told him, "Them's the prices you voted tainly a great blunder, as Mrilarrison fer; now take your medicine,' Jim tried to buy them for the prices the Pop voted for, but it was no go."

A. J. Maddox, an Emporia boy with the colored troops in Cuba, writes to a friend as follows: "I take my pen in hand to write you about things down here. Great sights met my gaze when we steamed into the bay of Santiago. There are no pootblacks in this island, as every one goes barefooted except the soldiers, and they lose all their meney shooting craps. They on't allow loaded bones down here, and our gang has been mighty unlucky. We all want to come back to Emporia to spend the winter, but I am afraid we will not have the chance. Till Tucker killed a tarantula the other day, and says he would send it home if he had a chance. General Lawton is the commander of our regiment and he makes us stand around. "

Fred R. Poole, a Larned boy with the troops in Manila, evidently has seen some wonderful sights in the Philippines, or else he is straining the credulity of his poor old mother, for he writes to ner as follows: "The natives wear no clothes except a palm leaf, and they are the dirtiest vagabonds on the face of the earth, And they are awful lazy, too. On one of our scouting tours, only twenty-three miles from here, we found perfectly wild men and women who live just like the monkeys of which there are thousands here. It is generally healthy here, except for smallpox and mosquito bites, and the latter is probably the most fatal."

Joseph M. Chase, of Hays City, has been visiting in Salt Lake City, from where he writes a gossipy letter to the Hays Republican. We quote as follows: "I attended the annual conference of the Mormon church in their great tabernacle. Brigham Young, Jr., preached a wonderful sermon. Heard him tell the young folks to marry and replenish the earth. He cautioned the Mormons to beware the leaven of the Gentiles or they would soon be as bad as they. Said he had traveled all over the world and never found such handsome women as they had in Salt Lake City. He cautioned the older people to take great care of the character and reputation of their women, and especially of their girls. After the preaching we saw the ce of old Brigham Young's favorite wife formerly Amelia Folsom, of Omaha, who is cousin to Grover Cleveland's wife,"

In 1896 Hon. Charles L. Brown was elected to the legislature from Cowley county as the nomince of the silver party. During that campaign Arkansas City had a Bryan and Leedy Club, of which Mr. Brown was the president, and the club had a membership of 784. In talking with a representative of The Journal the other day Mr. very good thing it seems to be. The ex- Brown said: "We have just finished taking a poll of our old Bryan and Leedy Club and we find that out of the 874 members exactly 602 are this year supporting Stanley and the whole Republican ticket. The club was largely composed of Republicans, who, like myself, have come back into the fold. In 1896 Cowley county gave a majority of 560 for the fusion ticket. This year the ma-

jerity will be a large one the other way." An officer of the Twenty-first Kansas said to Topics yesterday: "You have no doubt observed that the furlough given our regiment has been extended to November 10, thus enabling the boys to vote at their several homes. I am almost corry for this should like to have seen the regiment vote in a body in order that the people might see how nearly unanimous the mer would be in sustaining President Mckinley and his war administration. As near as we are able to calculate, more than 90 per cent of the Twenty-first Kansas boys will know whole companies without a Populist

vote the straight Republican ticket. I in them, though at the date of enlistment many of the boys belonged to that party Leedy killed himself with the Kansas soldier boys when he assailed our glorious president."

"Before John W. Leedy moved to Kansas," says the Emporia Gazette, "he worked on a farm near Carlinville, Ill., for with other countries will enable be to a man named John Dugger. Leedy was really brought up by this man, ures in Commissioner Harris' eport. Kenyon has just returned from a busines Nevertheless they are good figures tolodge trip to St. Louis and while in that neck of it one's cranium for future reference. There the country he spent a couple of days at were fifteen and a half millions of charen his old home in Carlinville, where he used to teach school. He had a talk with Mr Dugger and Dugger said that he had re ceived a letter from Leedy, stating that he had no hopes of being re-elected governor. The average period of school life's five Of course this is a roundabout way to ge news, but it is true just the same."

The Republicans of Kansas are beginning to realize that they have at the head of the present campaign some managers who are possessed of more than ordinary skill and capacity. Up to this date the affairs of the party have been conducted with great intelligence and unusual smoothness, and it may truly be said that there has been an entire absence of slips or errors of judgment-a record, by the way, which stands in striking contrast to the lumbering and incapable management complained of in the fusion committee. And the fact remains to be noted that the Republican managers are all young men, with but little of the experience that generally has been considered necessary. It is a mistake to suppose that a state central committee hardly prove the latter case. In to first has much to do with the management of a campaign. The work falls almost entirely upon the committee's executive officers and its character is determined by the ability Sandwich islanders has not given eldence of not more than three men. In the present instance Chairman Morton Albaugh, who has barely passed his 36th birthday, is the active and responsible head. He is ably American peole mingle with one another dice in America. It should be remembered assisted by Sccretary Frank Brown, who

his 30s, who has charge of the assignment of speakers.

No one not given an opportunity to observe the workings of a great political committee can form any idea of the amount of labor performed. At the beginning the state committee puts itself in communica tion with the county committees and se cures the names of all the township committeemen in the state. With these township committeemen a continuous corre spondence is carried on, in relation to the taking of polls in their respective localities or about the developments as they may occur. The state committee keeps itself informed of the progress of the local campaigns in every county, of the influences at work in the different localities, and of the gains or losses. At least four times during a campaign it secures reports of the political conditions based on the best judgment of the county and township chairmen, and at the same time it arranges for thousands of meetings all over the state and sees that the speakers are at hand on schedule time. Some idea of the immensity of the correspondence carried on by the state committee may be gained from the knowledge that up to the present time its bill for letter postage alone has been \$1,500. At 2 cents to the letter this represents 75, 000 epistles that have been dictated and signed by the committee's officials. All day long and for weeks at a stretch a number of typewriters are kept steadily at work, and the amount of stationery consumed is something enormous. The tele graph and express bill of the committee in the present compaign will not fall short of \$2,000. Before the committee rooms ex-

this literature. And while all this business is being transacted, there is a constant stream of visitors to the committee's headquarters. They come from every county in the state and they wish to talk over the campaign or arrange for speakers, or something of that sort. What they say is carefully noted by Mr. Albaugh, Mr. Brown or Mr. Lobdell, and their wants are supplied if there are any means of doing it. One of the trying tasks imposed upon these managers is to satisfy those who come in quest of speakers. All want the big stars in the oratorical constellation, and if some little two-by-four township is denied the biggest speaker on the circuit it usually makes a kick entirely out of proportion to its size. At the same time the ears of the managers are besieged by speakers who think they have not been assigned to places commensurate with their own importance, or by people who think some spellbinder is not given prominence enough.

press wagons may be seen every day load-

ing with bundles of campaign literature

to be sent to the four corners of the state.

For two weeks the committee had sixteen

men and women busy from morning until

night addressing wrappers to go around

In the midst of the rush and noise and multiplicity of duties it is surprising how evenly Mr. Albaugh and his assistants preserve their temper. They meet everyone cheerfully and treat his communications respectfully, and they are performing an enormous task with very little friction. The present campaign is going to be a distinct triumph for the young politicians of Kansas, and they are clean. able and well behaved youngsters, who deserve all the glory they can get.

# From the Chicago Post.

At last the United States supreme court has rendered its eagerly expected decision in the case of the Eastern Joint Traffic Association. Those who hoped that the court would reverse itself and improve the opportunity presented by this case to overrule the very radical principles laid down in the memorable opinion on the illegality of the Trans-Missouri railroad pool will be keenly disappointed, but in point of fact there never was much probability of a reversal.

The court finds no substantial difference between the agreement at the foundation of the Joint Traffic Association and that set forth in the Trans-Missouri case. "The natural and direct effect of the two agree ments," says the opinion, "is the sameviz.: to maintain rates at a higher leve than would otherwise prevail. The reader will remember the sweeping declaration of the court in the Trans-Missour case that under the anti-trust law of congress all contracts, agreements and pools that in any wise tend to restrain trade or diminish competition are illegal, whether reasonable or unreasonable, necessary from economic standpoint or unnece Congress, according to the court, did not expressly or by fair implication discriminate between reasonable nad unreasonable restraints upon trade, and the judiciary in construing a law, cannot read a new meaning into it. But is the trust law as thus construed

constitutional? Has congress the power to prohibit contracts that are not prejudicial to the welfare and security of society? Yes, answers the opinion. Congress has this power, and the radical trust law is therefore constitutional. The court takes occasion to point out that the constitutionality of the law was not called in question by the acute and learned counsel in the hard fought Trans-Missouri case, and in this fact it discerns strong evidence that the objections to the law "do not lie on the surface." Aside from this the consideration is emphasized that the business of a rail oad carrier is of a public nature, a part of trade and commerce, and, when carried on between states, falls under the jurisdiction of congress by virtue of the power to regulate interstate commerce. Whatever doubt there may be on other points, the court is certain that congressional power "extends wise competing railroad companies and commerce.\*

Here, however, another question logically arises-namely, whether the constitution al right of citizens to make contracts doe not include the right to make reasonable agreements in partial restraint of cometition. The opinion notes this point and eets it by saying that the constitution afeguards only lawful contracts, and that there are many kinds of contracts which though not immoral in themselves or "mala in se," are prohibited by legislation The power to prohibit contracts of this character exists in congress, and it alone can de cide upon questions of policy.

We may not approve the trust law on conomic and social grounds, but the court cannot revise legislation in the interest of public policy. It can only determine its constitutional validity. Interpreting the Interpreting the trust law as it does, there is no es from the conclusion reached by it in relato modify the law or authorize such pool-

# The Pullman Decision.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The supreme court of Illinois has de cided that the charter of the Pullman company did not give it the right to purchase the ground and construct the buildings and rent them in what has become famous as the town of Pullman. Its ownership of the Pullman office building in this city and of the twenty-five acres near the Belt gang-not the friends of honest elections freely enough they are capable of settling that the problem had peculiar difficulties has yet to reach his 40th birthday, and by line for the handling of its cars and its

per Wheel Company and to sell liquor to passengers on its cars are conceded, but to state the matter briefly. Its right to own and run the town of Pullman is not coneded, and the court holds the company has been exercising a function which only

belongs to municipal and school authori The experiment of organizing and con ucting the model village of Pullman bas been tried for many years, and with much success. Its author, the late George M. Pullman, took much pride in it. He spent much time, labor and thought on the project, and in his will be sought still further to enhance its usefulness by leavng a princely sum of money for the erection and maintenance of a training school where the children of the Pullman artisans might study. Of course the stock-holders of the Pullman company do not take the same personal interest in town that its creator did, nor do they take an interest sufficiently strong to warrant them in contending against the deision of the supreme court, which was not based upon any feeling pro or con but from its understanding of the law in such cases. No one will doubt the suc ess of Mr. Pullman's experiment or question that his model town has clean streets lean habits and clean morals, and has een conducted decently upon a tolerally plane, which is more than can be sald of most of its neighbors. It was a pecies of socialism, conceived by Mr. Pullnan, which had many meritorious points. out it will now be merged and lost in the Sity of Chicago, as the company will ac ept the decision and dispose of its titte and plant.

#### A Democrat.

from the New York Sun. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina. Democrat who expresses faithfully and frankly the sentiments of the ruling force: f his party, is making some speeches that will not be circulated as Democratic ampaign documents in this state. At Chatham, Va., on Monday night, he said ruly if not elegantly, that the Chicago convention "gave Hill and Pattison the sootheel." He also dilated upon the necessity of the free coinage of silver, prul he income tax and charged that a justice of the United States supreme court was bribed to render a decision against the constitutionality of the income tax law. At Richmond, on Wednesday night, Sentor Tillman said:

"You can't relegate the silver question to the rear, and you can't substitute for it Spanish wars or anything else."

He accused the New York Democrats of owardice, and celebrated the new brand of Democracy:

"The old party used to play the fool when it had the opportunity, but we have a brand new party; a party of new ideas and of new thoughts, and with new leadand of new thoughts, and with new lead-ers. It was born at Chicago in 1886. It was the greatest convention I ever attend-ed. A new Declaration of Independence was adopted. We must fight for this dec-laration. Washington was whipped in all battles except two, and we will reach our Yorktown in 1999."

A majority of the Democratic party

swears by the Chicago platform, Tillman's 'new Declaration of Independence.' New York Democrats accepted that de aration in 1896, have not denied it in 1898, and will accept it again in 1990.

#### A Bitter Dose. From the Philadelphia Press.

The worst pill the Democratic newspapers have had to swallow for a long time is the appointment by Senator Jones of a committee composed of himself, ex-Governor Stone, ex-Governor Altgeld, Senator Allen and Senator Teller to take care of the "cause," and the selection by that committee of "Coin" Harvey as general manager. Eastern Democratic newspapers amateur photographer can change his are saying little about the matter and are plates and develop his pictures during evidently trying to have the public forget But in the Southwest the indignation is without bounds. The Nashville Amer-Picayune analyzes the committee as made | bicycle. The piano will be there in pienty. up of two Democrats, one anarchist, one in these comments is amusing to the public, which knows how faithfully the composition of the Democratic party reflected by these men. Their leadership was accepted in Chicago in 1896 and they cannot be thrown off. Like the Old Man of the Sea, they sit securely on the neck of the party and defy all efforts to disodge them. Chairman Jones' committee is only one proof of the fact.

# What It Will Signify.

From the St. Louis Globe-Den Republican victory in Missouri will be a national triumph and an inspiration to the party throughout the Union. A new era will be marked by so distinct a political advance. "Missouri, too!" will be a leading keynote of the returns. The free silver cause, as Democratic orators declare throughout the state, depends upon Missouri as the keystone of the arch. speech at Richland last Monday ex-Governor Stone, as reported in a dispatch, "insisted that Missouri is the Gibraltar of the free silver cause, and its defeat in this state would be regarded as a deathblow to the foundation of the Chicago platform." clearer admission could be made that this s essentially a national campaign. A Misri Republican who neglects to vote this year fails his party at a moment when the promise is brightest for the regeneration of the state and the road open to perform a great service to the country at large. No matter what the Democrats in Missouri do, they will be beaten if Republicans get in all their ballots. There are more voters in Missouri who approve McKinley's conduct of the war and his purposes in framing the treaty than are opposed to him. Republicans will win if no charge of apathy applies to them.

# Lord Coleridge's Umbrella Decision.

From the Chicago News. The law as to umbrellas was settled once for all by Lord Coleridge in a leading English case. His lordship held: 'Umbrellas, properly considered, are

tart of the atmospheric or meteorological ondition, and, is such, there can be no individual property right in them. In Sampson vs. Thompson defendant was charged with standing on plaintiff's front steps during a storm and thereby soaking up a large quantity of rain to which at least to the prohibition of contracts re-lating to interstate commerce which would that the rain was any man's rain, no extinguish all competition between other- matter where it fell. It follows, therefore that the umbrella is any man's umbrella. which would in that way restrain trade or In all ages rain and umbrellas have gone together, and there is no reason why they should be separated in law. Ar umbrella may, under certain circumstances the chief of which is possession-take or the attributes of personal property, just as if a man set a tub and catch a quantity of rain water, the rain water will be con idered as his personal belonging while it is in his tub. But if the sun evaporate th water and it is rained down again, or if the tub be upset and the water spilled, then the attribute of personal ownership in stantly disappears. So if a man hold his umbrella in his hand it may be considered a personal belonging, but the moment eaves his hand it returns to the great, ger brellas, whither the law will not attempt to So far as we know there has never been

> a successful appeal from this decision. No Chance for a Conflict There.

#### From the Chicago Post. ble thing."

"Of course," she replied, blushing pretti ly: "and so inexcusable, too. I hold that he disposition a man makes of his arms i none of a girl's business." After that, of course, there was no chance for a conflict.

# Some Years After.

She-"You used to say I was pretty Have I changed?" He-"Oh, no; but I have."

### GOOD NIGHT, MY LOVE, GOOD NIGHT.

The sun has disped his golden rim fleyend the linely sea; The soft wind sings its verper hymn Upon the drowsy lea. The wild waves' surging murmurs creep Along the veilow sand; The kiss of twillight lufts to sleep The exelles of the land.

Good-night, my love, good-night! Mysterious whispers, soft and low, Steal through the rustling leaves; the dusks hat flits to and fro About the shady caves. The excel tells, you woods among. Its lonely evening tale; The streamlet sings its cradle song, Unto the sleepy vale. Good-might, my love, good-might:

The daisy shots its little eye, The rese has fallen asleep: And in the blue o'erarching sky The stars begin to peep. Yet twillight waits to see you close e eyes divinely bright. For when they shine, full well it knows

#### LIFE'S TRIUMPH.

Good-night, my love, good-night?

-Edwin Waugh.

Each life has one grand day; the clouds may lie Along the hills, and storm winds fercely blow-The great ret sun shine like a thing of woe, And death's and skeleton stalk grimly by. Yet none of these, no matter how they try, Can shroud the perfect trimph we shall know, Or dim the glory that some star will show set far away in depths of purple sky. Sweet love may bring to us this day supreme. Or it may thrill our souls through art or song.

Hope's stranded wrecks the barren coasts may gleam, And works and months rush by, a sember throng, But semetime, somewhere it will surely come -Thomas S. Collier

Or meet us where red battle surges form;

#### THE OPEN WAY.

"No many burn, so many died to-day"-Thousands of angels passing up and down; They come to us, they go to wear their crown, And keen "twist heaven and earth an open way -M. Elizabeth Cr

#### OF CURRENT INTEREST.

The London correspondent of the New Vork Sun tells how the editor of the antab, an undergraduate journal lished at Cambridge university, has been rying to beat Rudyard Kipling out of a cheap contribution to its columns. Here is Kipling's first reply:

To the Editor of the Cantab. There was once a writer who wrote:

"Dear Sir.—I reply to your note
Of resterday's date,
I am sorry to state
It's no good at the prices you quote."
RUDYARD KIPLING.

The editor wrote again, requesting to be informed of Kipling's lowest and most favored nation's terms. Rudyard replied: vored nation's terms. Rudyard replied:
Dear Sir:-Heaven forbid that the staff
of the Cantab should go about pawning
their raiment in a public-spirited attempt
to secure a contribution from my pen!
The fact is that I can't do things to order
with any satisfaction to myself or the
buyer. Otherwise, I would have sent you
something. Sincerely,

RUDYARD KIPLING. But still the Cantab tried it on. This time it asked for a photograph, and Kipling was drawn a third time. He wrote:

As to photos of myself, I have not one
by me at present, but when I find one I
will send it, but not for publication, because my beauty is such that it fades cause my beauty is such that like a flower if you expose it. Very sin-corely. RUDYARD KIPLING. cerely.

The train which is to cross Siberia will probably be the most sumptuous of its kind in existence. The most up to date furnishing will be employed. There will be, in the bath room, for instance, a set of gymnastic apparatus. Beside this, a dark room is to be provided in which the the progress of the journey. A small but comprehensive library in the center coach will contain the standard works can, the Memphis Commercial and the New of seven languages, and, associating in Orleans Picayune refer to the committee good nineteenth century fashion the body as an insult to the Democratic party. The with the mind, will have, too, a stationary Electricity will furnish the light, call bells Populist and one silver Republican, with and several portable reading lamps. Staa socialist as manager. The anger shown | tionery and barber's services there are, of course, but these are hardly an innovation.

The New York clearing house is composed of forty-five national and nineteen state banks, besides the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York. The membership reached a record in 1895, when sixty-seven banks were in the association. Consolidations have reduced the number. There are seventy-three banks and trust companies in Greater New York which are not members, but which make their exchanges through banks that are members. Of course, the privilege is worth a great deal. One bank, the Standard National, is said to have paid the Chase National \$5,000 a year to "clear for it.

Bret Harte's story, "Tennessee's Partner" is said to have been suggested to the author by the touching and beautiful friendship which binds together two old men who have lived more than forty years in the mountains on the route to the Yosemite. They have a little gold mine which yields an occasional \$6, an orchard and a garden. One of the two has not seen San Francisco since 1865. With all their hermit life, however, the two old gentlemen read a great deal and know what is going on in the outside world.

At last the controversy is ended. The first man who enlisted for the war between the states, when Mr. Lincoln called for troops, has been found. He is old Colonel Hugh D. McIntyre, secretary of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. The colonel says so him-self. The last man wounded in the war was Sergeant Crockett, Sixty-second United States colored infantry: the last volley was fired by the Sixty-second, and the last engagement occurred between the Sixtyecond, the Second Texas cavalry and the Thirty-fourth Indiana volunteers.

The cause of the advanced market for Pennsylvania oil, which now sells for \$1.18 a barrel, as against & cents in October of last year, is clear. Last year the daily output of oll was over 150,000 barrels, whilst this year it reaches only 115,000 barrels. Of more importance is the fact that the oil men cannot recall in the history of the trade the time when the new fields were so absolutely unpromising. Every day new territory is condemned, and the old has been pumped over and over until it has ceased to respond.

Columbia university, in New York, supposed to be on all kinds of velvet, needs money to pay debts and current expenses. most pressing need now is to for \$150,000 annual Interest, in addition to \$500,000 annual current expenses. Columbia's new home occupies four city blocks on picturesque Morningside heights. Of the \$7,000,000 indebtedness that has been neurred to establish the beautiful and magnificent group of buildings, \$1,750,000 remains unpaid.

Among the peculiar happenings, that which afflicted Charles Matz, of Tyrone, Pa., was unusual. He was drinking eider out of a barrel, through a small gum hose, when a bee was sucked into his threat, where it stung him. Mr. Matz' threat afterward became so swollen that only through the use of a tube, until the swelling abated, was his life saved.

Arthur Warren recalls the fact that the first time he met Harold Frederic in London he was filling up an income tax re-turn, and on the line hended "Profession or Occupation" he wrote himself down as "Paper Stainer." And yet Mr. Frederic's py was like copperplate, and always without a blot or an erasure.

Ex-President Pretorius, of the Transyaal, recently requested the town board of Preoria to engage a team belonging to him. for earrying gravel. He said he was getting old and would like to have the board ssist him. Despite his plea of poverty, he receives a pension of \$3,000 a year.